

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

NO. 9.

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WILL practice in the Courts of Lincoln, Casey,  
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HOTELS.

LANCASTER HOTEL,  
[Late Huffman House.]  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

A GOOD BAR.  
EXCELLENT STABLE, &c.  
R. L. GREYNAIN, Prop.

MASON HOUSE,  
Stanford Street,  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

Keeps a Good Stable.

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ALEXANDER'S HOTEL

Cor. Main and Eighth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE  
Largest Wholesale Houses and Tobacco  
Warehouses. Furnished and fitted new  
throughout, in the best style.

Fare \$2 00 per Day.

1st CHAS. H. HATCHER, DAVID BELL,  
Formerly of Daviess, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Refitted and Refurnished.

Fare \$2 50 per Day.

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CARPENTER HOUSE,

Corner Main and Somerset Streets,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

SAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL  
EY located Hotel, the undersigned is  
determined to afford to travelers and boarders  
FIRST CLASS entertainment at reasonable  
rates.

E. M. CARPENTER.

GARVIN HOUSE,  
[Late Warren House.]

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

SAVING LEASED THIS POPULAR  
Hotel, for a term of years, and having refitted  
it on court square, and having refitted  
certain all callion. The traveling public  
will find this House a convenient stop.

An Excellent Stable  
convenient to the house.

At the Bar.

Pure liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.

DAVID GARVIN, Proprietor.

CHAR. H. WINTER. PHIL KRAUS.

WINTER & KRAUS,

AND DEALERS IN  
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Keep on hand a large variety of PIECE  
GOODS for CLOTHING, which  
we will sell at prices  
below the usual.

TERMS CASH.

South West Corner Third and Jefferson Streets,  
under the office Southern Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, Louisville, Ky. 1-64

FOR THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.  
A MEMORY.

[The sweet voice of Cottie's muse makes ex-  
cellent music, as our readers will perceive from  
the following stanzas.]

Memory lingers fondly with me  
As the years are rolling fast,  
And though time is never waiting,  
I would linger with the past!

All the friends who gathered round me  
In the days of girlhood's spring,  
Passed away like Autumn's glories,  
Or a wild bird on the wing.

And when sober years had gathered  
O'er my cheeks like early frost;  
Then how fondly I remember  
All the hopes my childhood lost.

But there is one to whom my memory  
Clings with every earnest thought;  
Whose image comes upon me,  
With a sense of worship fraught.

For a time he lingered near us  
With a joyous, winning smile,—  
With a voice of manly cadence,  
All our sadness to banish.

Then memory lingers round us  
With a tender echo still,  
Answering back its cherished music  
From each wood-side by the hill!

Time and tide may never answer  
To the calls which memory bring,  
But my heart will ever cherish  
Scenes which filled my life's young spring.

CETTIE.

Death by Inches of the Largest  
Women in the World.

From the St. Louis Times.

On Monday evening Mrs. Amelia  
Brooks, aged fifty-one years, died at her  
residence in the alley bounded by Twenty-  
second, Twenty-third, Wash streets  
and Franklin Avenue. Mrs. Brooks,  
whose frame was but little more than  
medium sized, had accumulated flesh un-  
til she weighed between 900 and 1,000  
pounds. Until very recently she had  
been employed as nurse in the family of  
a barber on Olive street, but irretriev-  
able tendency to plethora curtailed her sphere  
of usefulness, and she was accordingly  
retired by the barber, and another nurse  
of less pronounced individuality engaged  
in her place.

Rather than see Mrs. Brooks thrown  
upon the cold charities of the world the  
barber gave her some money, and inter-  
ested himself in procuring light sewing  
for her. With the proceeds of her work  
and the kindly aid of some Sisters of  
Mercy, she lived very comfortably;

though the limited constructions of  
the portals, and her superabundance of ad-  
miration confined her to her room, and of  
devotional exercise exclusively.

For the last few weeks she has been confined  
to her couch, a massive piece of archi-  
tectural upholstery, and on Monday  
morning, though to all appearances in  
perfect health, manifested signs of ap-  
proaching dissolution. At 1 o'clock  
the whole of the left side had succumbed  
to the power of the fever which reduces  
"dust to dust and ashes to ashes." At 2 o'clock  
she became cognizant of the necessity of  
an exertion, but Death had gained  
the first a hold to be broken off. At 3 o'clock  
she aroused herself, but the Black Shadow had extended over  
the back, and was gradually approaching her  
vital parts. At 4 o'clock the struggle  
was terrible, at 6 o'clock the returns  
were nearly all in, with only two legs  
and an arm to bear from. From this time  
it was certain, and at 9 o'clock the soul abandoned  
its tenement forever.

There was some little difficulty exper-  
ienced in placing the body in its "narrow  
final resting place." As no coffin could  
be found large enough, a box was built  
six feet long, twenty-eight inches broad,  
and twenty-six in depth. Even this was  
not sufficiently wide, and it was necessary  
to compress the form nine inches, but as  
that was the widest box that could be  
got into the room without tearing out  
the front of the house, it was thought  
more charitable to reduce the clay than  
to injure the premises. Her dimensions  
were five feet ten inches in height, twenty-  
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# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL. ROBBERY AND MURDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

## THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

To say that the movement made by the Liberals, (as they should be called for brevity) amounts to nothing in a political sense, is simply an evidence of ignorance, or for the purpose of gratifying a passion for abusing anything which is opposed to extreme radicalism.

It does amount to something. In truth, it amounts to a great deal; and if the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention should receive the support of the Democratic party in an unbroken army of voters; it will simply amount to their election, and a consequent overthrow of the administration of Gen. Grant; and will, in addition to this much desired end, bring about a lasting peace between the different sections, whose people, under an unwise and un-beneficial policy of government such as they had had for so many years; have well nigh despaired of seeing themselves freed from a political bondage, and the yoke of a despotic ruler.

We know that it is the policy of the administration to make light of this "liberal" movement; but after a while, when these same friends who now cluster around the feet of their master, see the "scepter departing from Judah," and witness the might and majesty of the people; they will fall into line and take up the battle-cry of "Liberalism" as justly as the most enthusiastic friend of the "movement."

We know furthermore, that it is charged upon the Liberals that they are all (at least the leaders) disaffected and disappointed politicians who have not received the patronage and pay—the offices of "honor, trust, and profit" from the oppressing power. It is said by them that "Schuyler, Clay, Brown, Trumbull, etc., etc., would have been fast friends of Gen. Grant; had he been proper to give them fat positions in foreign lands." The charge is false. These men rise above such miserly partialism and price; and those who read their speeches, made in exposition of the corruptions of Grant and his administration, will see that no such sordid and selfish motives could ever influence such men as these. True, they are among the gallant leaders of the Liberal Republicans; but so is Charles Francis Adams, a man above reproach, and who is worthy to bear the name and glory of his ancestry.

All parties, whether new or old, must have leaders; and this "new party" we are sure, will never have just cause to be ashamed of her leaders; knowing all well-informed and honest men know and will admit, that they are worthy to direct the destinies of any political organization. Staunch and the weak, and fearful ruin of the late civil war, at a time when strong men failed to express an honest sentiment; Charles Francis Adams, the "worthy son of a noble sire" visited the oppressed and down-trodden people of the South, at their own special request, and at Charleston, South Carolina, gave them, in a public address, words of comfort and of hope, in which he assured them that the day was not far off, when this "Liberal movement" would be made, and in which their countrymen in the North and West would unite their efforts with the people of the South, to restore our country to its past glory and renown!

That day has come. The words of Mr. Adams sound like prophecy. The ranks of Radicalism are being greatly thinned, by accessions, every day, to the "Liberal" party.

The people of our country everywhere, are tired of this oppression. They have fully determined to throw off the incubus which keeps us in the downward path of progress.

We do not now undertake to say or even indicate the policy which the Democracy should pursue; but we do now venture to assert that our glorious old party will do and dare anything honorable to bring about the destruction of despotism in our land, and to restore the constitution and laws which have been so sadly mutilated.

These will do, or sit in doing, even though it should become necessary to unite our destinies with that party of Liberals who seem to be working for the purpose of saving our country from an absolute despotism!

## At Last.

The great Cincinnati Convention assembled on the 1st inst., and a vast concourse of the leaders of the Republicans of the country were present. Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, was elected temporary chairman. Carl Schurz was enthusiastically called out, and delivered a short speech which elicited great applause. The meeting adjourned till yesterday at 10 o'clock to allow the delegations time to organize.

The Columbia bank robbers had not been captured up to 12 o'clock yesterday. They were going in the direction of Bardstown from New Haven when last seen. The Bank of Columbia offers twenty-five hundred dollars reward for their capture, or one thousand for any one of them. The friends of Mr. Martin, the murdered cashier, offer one thousand dollars reward for their capture. The Governor of the State will offer a large reward. The villains secured a larger booty than was at first supposed. They got about seventy thousand, mostly in bonds.

## Withdrawn.

Judge Menzies has written a letter declining to be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for a seat on the Appellate Bench. Judge Menzies is a fine lawyer, and would have been a most excellent selection to the high office to which he at one time aspired. Kentucky Gazette.

## Five Men Enter the Bank of Columbia, Murder the Cashier and Rob the Bank.

## A Deed of Inparadise Atrocity and Daring.

## The Cashier Dies at His Post Like a Hero.

## A Party of Determined Citizens in Pursuit of the Murderous Ruffians.

## From the Lebanon Standard.

About two o'clock last Monday afternoon, five well-dressed men, mounted on fine horses, entered the town of Columbia, by the Buckville road. Three of them entered the Deposit Bank, while the others remained on their horses in front. Within the bank were R. C. Martin, Cashier, Hon. James A. Garnett, James Page, and W. H. Hudson. The leader of the party—what is described as a fine-looking man, about five foot nine inches high, with fair complexion, long and rather peculiar Roman nose, hair and whiskers rather dark—after bidding them good evening, drew a revolver, and pointing it at Mr. Garnett, told him to consider himself under arrest. Mr. Garnett seeing that the pistol was cocked, struck it up, and it was discharged without doing any damage. Mr. Garnett, Mr. Page and Mr. Hudson, then made their escape. Mr. Martin, the Cashier, was shot through the body and killed instantly. It is considered very certain that he was murdered on account of his refusal to open the safe. He had often said, in alluding to the Russellville bank robbery, that if such a party came to his bank, they would not get into his safe, and the event verified his words. He died like a hero, true to his trust.

While this was going on inside the bank, the robbers outside opened fire upon the citizens on the street and drove them into their houses. As the citizens made their appearance outside, the robbers quickly fled upon and driven back inside.

The citizens, taken by surprise, were, for the time being, at the mercy of the robbers. At least twenty minutes' time was consumed in the operations of the robbers, when they hastily remounted and left town, taking with them such money and valuables as they could lay their hands on. As they fled, however, to effect an entrance into the inner vault, to the lock of which only Mr. Martin appears to have known the combination, it is thought that they obtained a small sum of money. The vault had not been opened up to the time our informant left Columbia. The books of the bank were somewhat mutilated, but it is probable that a careful examination will show the condition of the business. One theory of the mutilation of the books is that the robbers "paid off" the bank, as they say, to keep the vault from being broken into.

An Illinois paper says "there is not a Liberal Republican in either Rockford or Winona township." Then if there is any Democratic Christian by the name of Lot in either place, and he should any time soon smell anything like brimstone in his fire, we advise him to steal a couple of mules and strike out with his mother-in-law for the neighboring hills.

The Washington Patriot asks: "What depth of infamy are the Radical party not ready to commit to perpetuate their existence in the life-and-death struggle in which they are engaged?" We really don't know. The depth of infamy they would sink in any sort of struggle is like the sea at the north pole—it has never been explored.

The robbers left by the Burkesville road, but soon left it. When last heard from, they were between the Jamestown and Somerset roads, going in the direction of Somerset. A party was made up soon as possible, and started in pursuit. At dark Monday night they were only forty minutes behind them. As the robbers had already loitered away considerable time on the road, strong hopes of their capture were entertained.

The men were fine looking fellows, were splendidly mounted and armed with revolvers. One of the party was in town Monday morning and passed through Page's store to a point from which he could examine the situation at the rear of the store. One of the party rode a large grey horse, carrying a chiselled sorrel, and the others dark bays. They had rubber overcasts tied to their saddles, and one had a blue overcast.

Robert Alexander Campbell Martin, the murdered cashier was a man about thirty-five years of age, and was formerly a citizen of Shivelyville, Ky. He was married only about three years ago, and leaves a wife and one child. His tragic death at his post of duty has awakened profound regret wherever he was known. His remains will pass through this place to-day on the way to Shivelyville for interment.

**Democratic State Convention.**  
From the Franklin Standard.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Frankfort on the 25th ult., all the members being present, a resolution was unanimously adopted to call a State Convention to meet on the 20th of June; for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

We do not now undertake to say or even indicate the policy which the Democracy should pursue; but we do now venture to assert that our glorious old party will do and dare anything honorable to bring about the destruction of despotism in our land, and to restore the constitution and laws which have been so sadly mutilated.

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**A Party of Determined Citizens in Pursuit of the Murderous Ruffians.**

**From the Lebanon Standard.**

About two o'clock last Monday afternoon, five well-dressed men, mounted on fine horses, entered the town of Columbia, by the Buckville road. Three of them entered the Deposit Bank, while the others remained on their horses in front. Within the bank were R. C. Martin, Cashier, Hon. James A. Garnett, James Page, and W. H. Hudson. The leader of the party—what is described as a fine-looking man, about five foot nine inches high, with fair complexion, long and rather peculiar Roman nose, hair and whiskers rather dark—after bidding them good evening, drew a revolver, and pointing it at Mr. Garnett, told him to consider himself under arrest.

Mr. Garnett seeing that the pistol was cocked, struck it up, and it was discharged without doing any damage. Mr. Garnett, Mr. Page and Mr. Hudson, then made their escape. Mr. Martin, the Cashier, was shot through the body and killed instantly. It is considered very certain that he was murdered on account of his refusal to open the safe. He had often said, in alluding to the Russellville bank robbery, that if such a party came to his bank, they would not get into his safe, and the event verified his words. He died like a hero, true to his trust.

While this was going on inside the bank, the robbers outside opened fire upon the citizens on the street and drove them into their houses. As the citizens made their appearance outside, the robbers quickly fled upon and driven back inside.

The citizens, taken by surprise, were, for the time being, at the mercy of the robbers. At least twenty minutes' time was consumed in the operations of the robbers, when they hastily remounted and left town, taking with them such money and valuables as they could lay their hands on. As they fled, however, to effect an entrance into the inner vault, to the lock of which only Mr. Martin appears to have known the combination, it is thought that they obtained a small sum of money. The vault had not been opened up to the time our informant left Columbia. The books of the bank were somewhat mutilated, but it is probable that a careful examination will show the condition of the business. One theory of the mutilation of the books is that the robbers "paid off" the bank, as they say, to keep the vault from being broken into.

An Illinois paper says "there is not a Liberal Republican in either Rockford or Winona township." Then if there is any Democratic Christian by the name of Lot in either place, and he should any time soon smell anything like brimstone in his fire, we advise him to steal a couple of mules and strike out with his mother-in-law for the neighboring hills.

The Washington Patriot asks: "What depth of infamy are the Radical party not ready to commit to perpetuate their existence in the life-and-death struggle in which they are engaged?" We really don't know. The depth of infamy they would sink in any sort of struggle is like the sea at the north pole—it has never been explored.

The robbers left by the Burkesville road, but soon left it. When last heard from, they were between the Jamestown and Somerset roads, going in the direction of Somerset. A party was made up soon as possible, and started in pursuit. At dark Monday night they were only forty minutes behind them. As the robbers had already loitered away considerable time on the road, strong hopes of their capture were entertained.

The men were fine looking fellows, were splendidly mounted and armed with revolvers. One of the party was in town Monday morning and passed through Page's store to a point from which he could examine the situation at the rear of the store. One of the party rode a large grey horse, carrying a chiselled sorrel, and the others dark bays. They had rubber overcasts tied to their saddles, and one had a blue overcast.

Robert Alexander Campbell Martin, the murdered cashier was a man about thirty-five years of age, and was formerly a citizen of Shivelyville, Ky. He was married only about three years ago, and leaves a wife and one child. His tragic death at his post of duty has awakened profound regret wherever he was known. His remains will pass through this place to-day on the way to Shivelyville for interment.

**Democratic State Convention.**  
From the Franklin Standard.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Frankfort on the 25th ult., all the members being present, a resolution was unanimously adopted to call a State Convention to meet on the 20th of June; for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

We do not now undertake to say or even indicate the policy which the Democracy should pursue; but we do now venture to assert that our glorious old party will do and dare anything honorable to bring about the destruction of despotism in our land, and to restore the constitution and laws which have been so sadly mutilated.

These will do, or sit in doing, even though it should become necessary to unite our destinies with that party of Liberals who seem to be working for the purpose of saving our country from an absolute despotism!

## At Last.

The great Cincinnati Convention assembled on the 1st inst., and a vast concourse of the leaders of the Republicans of the country were present. Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, was elected temporary chairman. Carl Schurz was enthusiastically called out, and delivered a short speech which elicited great applause.

The meeting adjourned till yesterday at 10 o'clock to allow the delegations time to organize.

The Columbia bank robbers had not been captured up to 12 o'clock yesterday. They were going in the direction of Bardstown from New Haven when last seen. The Bank of Columbia offers twenty-five hundred dollars reward for their capture, or one thousand for any one of them. The friends of Mr. Martin, the murdered cashier, offer one thousand dollars reward for their capture. The Governor of the State will offer a large reward. The villains secured a larger booty than was at first supposed. They got about seventy thousand, mostly in bonds.

## Withdrawn.

Judge Menzies has written a letter declining to be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for a seat on the Appellate Bench. Judge Menzies is a fine lawyer, and would have been a most excellent selection to the high office to which he at one time aspired. Kentucky Gazette.

**Five Men Enter the Bank of Columbia, Murder the Cashier and Rob the Bank.**

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From the Franklin Standard.

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## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

## FROM PINE HILL.

Our Town Post Trade-Picking Parties  
Receptions.

PINE HILL, KY., May 1, 1872.

Correspondence Interfered With.

OUR TOWN.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to **HILTON & CAMPBELL**, Box 18, Stanford, Ky.

All money remitted me for advertising, subscription or job work must be sent in **CHECKS**, **POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDER** or **EXPRESS**, or else it will be at the parties' **OWN RISK**.

James C. Campbell and agent of **Huntington**, will to **Craig & McAlister**, Advertising, **to Subscriptions and receive all monies for the same**.

Original poetry \$1 for each word, in gold, Due before the 1st of the month written. We will not pay for the same.

OUR AGENTS:

JAMES COOK, Hustonville.

WILLIAM R. COOK, Hustonville.

F. B. McALISTER, Cincinnati.

E. H. BRYANT, Gam Sulphur.

J. S. JONES, Pine Hill.

J. R. DODDS, Shiloh City.

**Still Sale.**  
Up to this time the fruit crop is all right, And so it may continue.

**Horse Killed.**  
The train, going to Richmond the other day, ran over and killed the old, buggy horse of T. M. Pennington, Esq.

**Garrison House.**  
Our entire once "laid low" at the Garrison House, and we are bound to say that better news was never spread before guests at a public house. Let everybody try it and see.

**Religious.**  
Rev. S. W. Chengy will preach at the Baptist church next Lord's day by request of Rev. A. D. Rash, pastor, who will be absent.

Worship at the Christian church by the congregation.

**Birth.**  
On Monday morning, 29th April, to the wife of E. J. Campbell, Mrs. Jessie Jones, a daughter, NANCY.

Another responsibility added to this office. Mother and daughter, doing as well as could be expected.

**From North Side.**

Our North Side reporter has been very sick for several days but is now convalescent.

The farmers are all planting corn.

Sunday school opened three weeks ago; forty-five children in attendance.

**Rain.**

A copious shower came on with the advent of May, and vegetation all around us wears a marvelous look of health, beauty, and vigor. It was much needed, and will have the effect of bringing up the thousands of acres of corn which have been planted during the past two weeks.

**Difficult Labor.**

There is a man in this country who had one of his legs cut off on account of a disease in it. It was cut off about half way above the knee. Notwithstanding this, he is able and does, cut a cord of wood as quick as any "darkie" "darkie" in the country, and earn as honest living for himself and family by such labor.

**Zee.**

This correspondent favored us with a letter this week which, if published, would cost him the sum of \$40, at very low advertising rates. We desire the news from all sections of the country, and feel thankful to our correspondents and friends generally for their favors, but we do not desire to advertise the mercantile and professional men of our neighboring towns without a fair compensation.

**New Advertisements.**

Our readers will confer a favor upon us if they will take the trouble to look up a little advertisement that appears in this issue in reference to an article of apparel sometimes necessary to complete the toilet of a stylish lady. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Short's shop on Church street. Tom can do anything that anybody else can, and do it as well. Try him and see.

**A Solid Present.**

The employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on the Knoxville Branch, presented to Barlow Moseley, on his retirement from the Branch, a purse of \$250, as a slight testimonial of their regard for him as an officer and road master, which position he has filled for a term of seven years.

Mr. Moseley has not quite the services of the company, but has taken a position on the North and South Branch, running from Nashville to Montgomery, Alabama.

**The Racing Aspirants.**

We learn from all points that the five aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this new district, grow hotter and hotter as warm weather approaches. They are speaking all over the district, and we presume are making a vigorous canvas. The people will have a pretty good idea who to vote for by the time they get through. Hob. M. J. Duran is far back last week to enter the field, and Colonel Breckinridge also followed close upon his heels.

**Large Crowd.**

The present term of our Circuit Court has been more largely attended than any term we have ever known, in our observations of sixteen years. Every day, the courthouse has been pretty well filled up, with strenuous, eloquent, witnesses, and "losers." But little business of importance, however, has been disposed of, and many cases, both legal and equitable, have been continued until the October term. If we could have a three week term next fall, instead of a two weeks' term, we could be enabled to get through with much important business.

**Bank Robberies.**

In these days of bold and terrible raids upon banks by robbers, our cashiers and other bank officers cannot be too particular as to where they keep their funds. In our opinion, the vaults should not be permitted to remain unlocked for a moment, and but little money kept at hand. In a conversation recently with one of our bank officers, we asked him why he kept a revolver in his table. Of course it was to defend. We remarked to him that there was not one day in twenty but when three or four well armed, well mounted desperadoes could come into Stanford and rob either one of our banks and make good their escape without the loss of one of them, and perhaps not one tenth part of our citizens would know they were in town. But we were shown a "trick or two," confidentially, and we half suspect that over fifty men could not find work in playing that game at either of the Stanford banks.

**Married.**

At the residence of the bride's father in this county, on the 16th of April, by Elder S. H. King, Mr. SAMUEL SPOONAMORE, to Miss LUCY E. BLACKBERRY.

Attendents—Miss M. Smith, of Lancaster, and Mr. Geo. W. Bobbitt, of Lincoln county.

Mother Spoonamore gave the happy couple a reception on the 17th, and the numerous guests who were in attendance fared sumptuously and will long remember the old lady's hospitality.

We hope their matrimonial sun will never "blacker be," and if the dark days of adversity ever come, they will "spoon-the-more."

**ROVER.**

The new treat at Fort Logan has been completed, without destroying a single train for a moment during the entire work. It seems to be one of the strongest and best pieces of iron work we have ever seen. It is much better than the old one.

**Behind Time.**

The passenger train was about an hour behind time on Tuesday morning. We did not learn the cause.

## FROM SOMERSET.

STRANGERS IN TOWN—the Object of Their Visit—Their names, Conduct and Disposition—The Story of Their Visit—The Story of Their Return—Interior Details.

Correspondence Interfered With.

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# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

## How to Drive a Horse.

Young man I see you are about to take a drive this morning and will offer you some advice. Your horse is restive and wants to be off before you are ready; you may as well break him of this now as any other time, and hereafter you will find it has been a half hour well spent. Just give me the reins while you put your foot on the left step so as to get in; the horse makes a move to go, I tighten the reins and say whoa. Now put your foot on the step again; the horse makes another move, I hold the reins and speak to him again. The horse is getting excited. Pat him a little the neck and talk to him soothingly; put your foot on the step again, and repeat the process until the horse will stand still for you to get in and adjust yourself in your seat and tell him to go. A few such lessons will train him so that he will always wait for your orders before starting.

Now, as your horse has just been fed, drive him at a gentle pace for the first two or three miles until he warms up and his body becomes lighter. But before you start let me show you how to hold the reins. Take them in your left hand, the off side one resting on your first finger, the other on the fourth finger, the back of the hand upwards. Now, in guiding the horse you have only to use the wrist joint, which will direct him either right or left as you wish. Keep your hand steady, with a gentle pressure on the bit—no jerking or switching of the reins. If more speed is wanted take the whip in the right hand, to be gently used for that purpose—but careful not to apply it any harder than necessary to bring him to the required speed. Speak to him soothingly, and intimate in the most gentle manner what you want him to do, and he will try to do it. So noble an animal should not be handled roughly nor over-driven.

When you return, have the harness removed at once and the horse rubbed down with a wisp of straw or hay. Give him a little bite of grass or hay and let him cool off before being watered or fed. Every one who handles a horse or has anything to do with one should in the first place cultivate his acquaintance—let him know you are his friend, and prove it to him by your kind treatment; he needs this to inspire confidence, and when that is gained he is your humble servant.

If your horse gets frightened at any unusual sight or noise, do not whip him, for if you do he will connect the whipping with the object that alarmed him and make him afraid of it ever after. If he merely shies at an object, give him time to get used to it, with some encouraging words from the driver, will persuade him to pass it. You get frightened, too, sometimes, and would not like to be whipped for it.

## Fire Extinguishers.

In small towns like our own, the corporation is unable to purchase fire engines, and when one of our houses gets fire, it is at the mercy of the devouring element.

Science has been at work in the last few years, and now the mind of man has nearly, if not entirely, triumphed over matter. A small machine, which can be carried on the back of a single man, has been invented, which, charged with carbonic acid gas, will subdue, in a short time, any fire. These machines are of various sizes and price, and are so cheap as to be within the reach of every town, and those whose houses are liable to take fire at any time. We wish our town trustees would fully investigate the utility of these machines, and if found useful and practicable, purchase one or as many as might be found necessary to protect our town from this terrible and ruthless element. We have no sort of interest in them save a desire to direct attention to them, and thus save much valuable property from destruction.

## The Advertiser.

When trade grew slack, and bills fell due, the draper's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with Sheriff's bailiffs at his door. At last his wife unto him said:—"Rise up at once get out of bed, and get your paper ink and pen, and say this unto all men: my goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wife and daughter, too; my prices are so very low, that all will buy before they go." He did as his good wife advised, and, in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought all he had, his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day, how well did printer's ink repay. "He told us with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink."

ARTEMUS WARD once, during a journey across the plains, offered a stage driver a drink of whiskey from his flask, which was refused in the most decided terms. Said the driver: "I don't drink; I won't drink. I am of the opinion of these mountaineers—keep your top cool. They've got snow and I've got brains; that's all the difference!" There is a wealth of wisdom in the sententious remark, "keep your top cool." The fountain of man's power and happiness is in his brain. Alcohol is a foe to his brain, and when it gets there it either befriends or it prevents action. Remember, the stage driver's curt philosophy.

A NEW YORK farmer laughed when his prudent wife advised him not to smoke on a load of hay. He footed it home that night, with his hair singed, most of his garments a prey to the devouring element, and the iron-work of the wagon in a potato sack, and then his wife laughed.

## Congressman Beck.

From the Observer and Reporter.

Our Woodford correspondent clearly and briefly indicates the peculiarity of the political situation in this District is the matter of Congressional candidacy, when he says that Mr. Beck has "made himself a necessity to our people;" and we believe that we reflect the universal sentiment of the District in saying that the popular sense of this necessity rests not only upon a clear perception of Mr. Beck's ability, courage and fidelity as a representative of immediate or local interests, but upon an appreciative recognition of his usual capacity for political leadership in a critical conjuncture of national affairs. If universal and spontaneous tribute from Democratic journalists in every part of the country is conclusive as to the popularity of the man which Mr. Beck is, we may assume that no representative in the Congress of the United States commands so great an extent, the confidence of the Democratic party, and the people without regard to party, as the bold, able, conservative and courageous representative of the Ashland District.

## Santanta's Proposition.

Santanta, the notable Indian chief, now in the penitentiary with Big Tree, for life for the murder of Texas citizens, has made a notable proposition to Governor Davis. He is the great chief of nine tribes, has four wives and ten living children, several of the latter being chiefs of tribes. Big Tree is the chief of the Kiowas, one of the tribes in Santanta's confederation. He has proposed to the Governor to leave Big Tree as a hostage for his fidelity, and let the Governor send men with him, and promises to go to all the wild tribes on any reservation which may be selected by the government and that they shall keep the peace hereafter. He is represented by all old frontiersmen as a man of honor, and, as there is nothing to lose and much to gain by accepting the proposition, we incline to favor it. The frontier troubles might be settled by Santanta, who knows all the power of government.

## Flowers.

There is too little heed in some quarters, especially among the farmers and country people generally, paid to flowers. In city homes, where they are purchased as other luxuries, they are probably estimated more at their true value; but in the country, where they grow in the greatest profusion, they are neglected unless they can be utilized as so much pork or so many fields of wheat. This is all wrong. Let there be some one to set a tuft of mimosa by every sick man's pillow, and plant a fuchsia in every workman's yard, and place a geranium in every sewing-girl's window, and twine a cypress about every poor shea's grave—and above all may the blessing of His who脚步 the moses mark, and whose breath is the respiration of flowers.

## Center College.

The new Center College building will be dedicated on Wednesday, 26th of next June, the day before the annual commencement. Dr. Beatty, the President elect, will also be inaugurated. A reunion of the former students and friends of the college will be one of the most interesting features of the day. A dinner will be prepared by the ladies of Danville for the occasion. The Committee of Arrangements extend a cordial invitation to every former student of the college to be present and participate in the festivities of the dedication day. "They will meet with a warm reception in the temporary home of their youth, and Alma Mater will welcome with gladness all her children to her halls."—*Kentucky Advocate*.

## GENERAL SICKLES

is about to commence a libel suit against the New York *World*—he had his wounded reputation by means of a verdict for damages. It was to be hoped that he had enough of courts, as reviving reminiscences calculated to secure the loathing and contempt—"the public scorn and ridicule"—into which he claims the libel of the *World* is calculated to bring him. As a politician, a pestiferous demagogue, without influence or principle; as a soldier, an unmitigated humbug; as a man, utterly destitute of every impulse of honor or common decency—is it possible that after a career such as his, he can have the face to complain of damage to his reputation? To destroy it, if possible, entirely, would be to render him an incalculable service.—*President Tuttle*.

## WORKING OXEN.

That have been doing little through the winter, will be liable to have sore necks if the yoke and bows do not fit well. If much is demanded, give extra feed, and groom like horses.

## REHEVES.

Should have the range of a yard on fine days, after feeding. Give them no chance at the grass until they are turned out into rich, fattening pastures. Oxen well wintered, and not over worked, will do a great amount of labor if well fed, and turned out in June, will fatten rapidly.

## HORSES.

Groom daily and thoroughly. Have special care that they are not chilled after work, and that feed and water are not given too soon. At this time, when, in addition to the labor required of them, they are renewing their coats, they are peculiarly sensitive to cold and exposure.

## BIRDS.

Are great company about a house, and a great protection against insects. Court the garden Wren, and set little houses about, at reasonable distances apart for them. They trouble no fruit, and bluebirds are as good an insect killer.

## GETTING OUT MANURE.

Determining how many loads you will put upon an acre; then, knowing the size of the lot, it is easy to calculate in how many heaps a load should be dumped, and how far apart they should be. With a definite calculation, and the first row of heaps along a strait side accurately laid, the field may be evenly covered.

## FLOWING.

The land should be dry—no packing of the soil, nor water standing in the furrows, should be seen. The swivel plow is coming greatly in favor, because it leaves no dead furrows. A similar advantage attends back furrowing, but this requires close calculation to come out right. For root crops, no implement is better than the Michigan plow, providing the land can have a good top-dressing, or the crop manured in the drill. In plowing for grain crops, however, the manure should be kept near the well-pulverized surface.

## DRAINING.

Where surface drains will expedite the removal of water from the land, open with the plow and shovel; and if opportunity offers, when other work will not be hindered, set all the hands that can be spared at underdraining.

## GRASS LAND.

Permanent meadows need little attention at this season except vigorous cutting alone.

If there are stones which work to the surface, it is a good time to remove them; and where the grass is falling on gravelly knolls, and such places, asprinkling of gypsum and ashes will benefit the grass and soil.

The new Centre College building will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 26th of June.

## Help one Another.

This little sentence should be written on every heart—stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practiced, not only in every household, but all through the world. By helping one another we not only remove thorns from the pathway, and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow-creature.

A helping hand or an encouraging word is no loss to us, yet it is to benefit others. Who has not felt the power of a little sentence? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing, when perplexed with some task that is both mysterious and burthenous, to feel a tap on the shoulder, and to hear a kind voice whispering: "Do not feel discouraged, I see your trouble, let me help you." What strength is inspired, hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt, and the great difficulty dissolves as dew beneath the sunshine.

Let us help one another, by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak, and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on, and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and He whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be as "bread upon the waters, to return after many days," if not to us at least to those we love.—*American Journal of Education*.

## The Accurate Boy.

There was a young man once in the office of a Western railroad superintendent. He was occupying a position that all four hundred boys in that city would have wished to get. It was honorable, and "it paid well," besides being in a line of promotion. How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a laborer. The secret was, his beautiful accuracy. He began as an errand boy, and did his work accurately. His leisure time he used in perfecting his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned telegraphy. At each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on what he did, because it was just right. And it is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the lookout, as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure that his work is right, or if a cobbler must run over his book-keeper's columns, he might as well do the work himself as employ another to do it in that way; and it is very certain that the employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.—*President Tuttle*.

GENERAL SICKLES is about to commence a libel suit against the New York *World*—he had his wounded reputation by means of a verdict for damages. It was to be hoped that he had enough of courts, as reviving reminiscences calculated to secure the loathing and contempt—"the public scorn and ridicule"—into which he claims the libel of the *World* is calculated to bring him. As a politician, a pestiferous demagogue, without influence or principle; as a soldier, an unmitigated humbug; as a man, utterly destitute of every impulse of honor or common decency—is it possible that after a career such as his, he can have the face to complain of damage to his reputation? To destroy it, if possible, entirely, would be to render him an incalculable service.—*President Tuttle*.

## WORKING OXEN.

That have been doing little through the winter, will be liable to have sore necks if the yoke and bows do not fit well. If much is demanded, give extra feed, and groom like horses.

## REHEVES.

Should have the range of a yard on fine days, after feeding. Give them no chance at the grass until they are turned out into rich, fattening pastures. Oxen well wintered, and not over worked, will do a great amount of labor if well fed, and turned out in June, will fatten rapidly.

## HORSES.

Groom daily and thoroughly. Have special care that they are not chilled after work, and that feed and water are not given too soon. At this time, when, in addition to the labor required of them, they are renewing their coats, they are peculiarly sensitive to cold and exposure.

## BIRDS.

Are great company about a house, and a great protection against insects. Court the garden Wren, and set little houses about, at reasonable distances apart for them. They trouble no fruit, and bluebirds are as good an insect killer.

## GETTING OUT MANURE.

Determining how many loads you will put upon an acre; then, knowing the size of the lot, it is easy to calculate in how many heaps a load should be dumped, and how far apart they should be. With a definite calculation, and the first row of heaps along a strait side accurately laid, the field may be evenly covered.

## FLOWING.

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## DRAINING.

Where surface drains will expedite the removal of water from the land, open with the plow and shovel; and if opportunity offers, when other work will not be hindered, set all the hands that can be spared at underdraining.

## GRASS LAND.

Permanent meadows need little attention at this season except vigorous cutting alone.

If there are stones which work to the surface, it is a good time to remove them; and where the grass is falling on gravelly knolls, and such places, asprinkling of gypsum and ashes will benefit the grass and soil.

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